

W. P. WALTON.

TO THE VICTORS,

Says General Rodman, Belong the Spoils.

And By His Offensively Partisan Ruling

He Stole For Them All the Rights of the Vanquished.

Barbour Nominated by the Most Disgracefully Conducted Convention that Ever Met in Kentucky.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

[Special to the Interior Journal.]

LEBANON, June 17.—The Convention to nominate a candidate for Superior Court Judge for the Second District met at Edmund's Hall, at a little past 12 o'clock today and was called to order by the chairman of the district committee, J. Stone Walker. There were a large number of delegates and the capacity of the little hall was fully tested. Frank Straus, of Builet, nominated Gen. Rodman for temporary chairman for the Barbour side; Col. Mat Adams named John B. Thompson, of Mercer, in the Sausley interest, and then the music began, after much confusion, and a spat between Sam Berry and John D. Fogle, the latter of whom was taking an officious part for Barbour, although he had been ignored in his county in the making up of her delegation. He finally established his right to the floor by presenting a proxy from Carroll, but got a skinning from his home people and many groans and hisses from all other Sausley men.

Finally the call of the counties was ordered to decide as to the chairman and it proceeded without incident, until the Louisville districts were called. When the vote for 24 was announced as 3 for Barbour and 5 for Sausley, the latter's friends went wild with enthusiasm. There were contesting delegations from the 4th district, and upon these there was a long and tiresome wrangle. Judge Humphrey stated the case for the Barbour delegation and W. O. Dodd for the Sausley men. During the debate which followed Mat Adams got in some good work for Sausley, but the proceedings were characterized by great disorder and it was difficult for the chairman to enforce his rulings or progress with the business. He finally decided to exclude the 4th district from voting on the questions, to which an appeal was taken by Ira Julian, seconded by Joshua Bullitt, Jr. This was decided out of order and after much howling by the Barbour men the vote again progressed. When Lorne county was reached, Senator Smith, the man who sent his railroad passes back with a big flourish of trumpets and was, as it is alleged, afterwards caught riding on another legislator's ticket, objected to the vote of his county being cast solidly for Sausley as instructed, until a direct vote for him and one vote was lost for his organization. Taylor had instructed solidly for Sausley, but a lot of hoodlums were marshaled and Sausley lost nearly three votes again.

The same disgraceful state of affairs appeared in the Washington delegation and the opposition scored another victory. At 5 o'clock and after five solid hours of wrangling the vote was announced, Gen. Rodman receiving 120 and 28—87s and Thompson 112 and 59—87s. The Louisville gang howled itself hoarse on the result and the General being escorted to the chair announced that he would proceed at once to business and maintain order or know why. He then proceeded to appoint the various committees and in the case of that on credentials no such unfairness was ever shown in a democratic or any other convention. Judge Bell protested but in pompous tones the General responded: "To the victors belong the spoils and the committee will not be changed." This remarkable speech was received with intense disgust by the Sausley supporters and it merited the condemnation of all fair-minded men, when the issue is between members of the same party in a convention to decide on their relative merits. At 5:30 the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock. On resuming a long delay was caused by the failure of the committee on credentials to report and it was 9:30 before it appeared. Its report showed that it did the duty it was packed to do fully. The Barbour delegation from the 4th Louisville was admitted and the Washington delegation permitted to cast the vote of its county as the members saw proper. Mr. McCord presented a minority report stating that as Washington had instructed her delegates to vote for Sausley and use all honorable means to secure his election that it was his duty as a legislator to do so. He advocated the minority report in a forcible speech and Bedlam was again let loose. A vote by counties on the minority report was finally begun at 10:30. It took a half an hour to record it and the report was defeated by a majority of 6. Col. Adams then moved an adjournment and another call of counties had to be made, resulting in about the same majority against it. A motion was made to adopt the majority report and Col. Adams moved to lay the report on the table.

It is now 11:30 P. M. and the proceedings are varied with a fight in the rear of the hall. The chair decided Col. Adams' motion out of order, but he appealed from its decision. Another call of counties was ordered and the chair was sustained. Col.

Adams made another motion to adjourn, and the chair said it would entertain no further dilatory motion. This brought Adams' mettle out and he denounced the rulings of a chair prompted by the sentiment that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Col. W. G. Welch mounted the stage and said with an evident suppression of the deep indignation that animated him:

"I desire to say after cool reflection that I will not submit to the rulings of the chair, nor to the conduct of this convention. Neither as a democrat nor as a gentleman will I longer make myself a party to such infamous outrages by remaining in the convention. The victors may have the spoils; they may also take the responsibility."

Following his lead many Sausley men started to leave the hall and the hoodlums and their tool felt that they had overdone the job. No such outrages were ever attempted as were perpetrated on the Sausley adherents and they would have been more than human if they had silently submitted to the dirty treatment. In the midst of great confusion, Col. John B. Thompson arose and in the interest of harmony asked that the Convention send for the retiring delegates and offer them every inducement to return. Gov. Hindman believing that it would not carry, moved to adjourn till 9 to-morrow. Howled down. Such scenes are rarely witnessed as followed. Confusion was worse confounded. Judge Mike H. Owsley moved that the chair appoint six gentlemen to wait upon them and ask them to return. He had never before a democratic convention and did not propose to do so. Mr. Thompson insisted on his motion and on its being put was carried. Judges Beckham, Bush, Humphrey and Thorne, all Barbour men, were appointed. They reported that after consultation the retiring members had asked five minutes more to consider. This was given and but few appearing, credentials report was adopted by a viva voce vote and then the report of the committee on organization was read. It suggested that Gen. Rodman be continued as permanent chairman and that S. M. Burdett, J. W. Hopper, W. K. Scott and R. B. Terrell be the secretaries.

A motion to adopt the resolutions were made and George Stone moved that they be laid on the table. This was rejected by a large majority, the Sausley men refusing in many instances to vote. A call of counties on the adoption of the resolutions was demanded by O. H. Waddie and it was ordered. The same Sausley men refused to vote and the resolutions were adopted by a majority of about 100. Col. R. P. Jacobs at this point mounted the platform and stated that Judge Sausley's name would not be presented neither would he be a candidate under any circumstances. J. Sel Miller then arose and nominated Gen. Whitaker as a candidate for Superior Judge. All kinds of cat calls and groans were made against him by the Louisville delegation.

J. C. Beckman nominated Joseph Barbour and nominations were then declared closed and the call of counties resulted, Barbour 174; Whitaker 94. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Miller withdrew his candidate and on his motion Barbour's nomination was made unanimous. A delegation was appointed to notify him of it, and pending their return with him, Sel Miller, Young Bullitt and one Barker joined in a free fight, in which Sel was a little used up. Barbour finally arrived, expressed his thanks and the convention at 2:30 this Friday morning, adjourned.

Mr. J. W. Hopper entertained a number of his editorial friends at his home and they enjoyed very heartily the excellent dinner, which had to be postponed till 6 o'clock.

The Sausley delegates have reason to complain of much unfairness. In the matter of distribution of tickets to the hall they were especially badly treated.

Among the newspaper men present were Sam M. Burdett, W. M. Finley, J. P. Murray, W. B. Moody, M. T. Craft, M. D. Hughes and Richard Godson.

Not a single Sausley man was put on the Committee on Credentials and of course the Barbour gang had it all their own way. No such unfairness was ever known before and the gang that committed so flagrant an injustice ought to be ashamed of itself, if it can be.

Capt. Frank Harris as usual did the clever thing by the Stanford crowd, sending us down and bringing us back on a special train. It returned about 5 o'clock this morning, carrying a sleep a crowd as ever was. Following are the names of those it took down:

When the Sausley men returned from the hall they went to the court-house and organized by electing Col. Mat. Adams chairman. Cois. Hill and Welch made speeches denunciatory of the methods of the Convention and resolutions of a stinging character were adopted.

Col. Mat. Adams managed the work on the floor for Judge Sausley and did it in his usual excellent and untiring manner.

Our Band took the day and the boys were complimented both on their music and appearance.

The Barbour men sized up their man Rodman exactly and he carried out their wishes at the hazard of everything manly and fair.

Judge Sausley was encharged out of the nomination he had fairly won, by trickery and fraud, but he is not the man to sink but his friends have laid up some things against some people and the day of judgment will come.

H. S. Withers, W. G. Roney, John S. Hughes, C. A. Cox, J. P. Bailey, L. L. Dawson, T. A. Elkin, L. F. Hubble, D. W. Tribble, Jack Adams, Jr., W. M. Myers, F. M. Taylor, Geo. S. Carpenter, G. A. Lackey, J. Stone Walker, Capt. R. P. Terrell, J. M. Higginbotham, B. H. Tomlinson, B. M. Barlett, M. D. Hughes, W. B. Carson, Frank Harris, Will Severance, C. C. Carson, J. T. Carson, A. G. Hoffman, W. B. Penny, S. M. Whitte, E. C. Walton, T. D. Riney, Lee F. Huffman, Joe F. Waters, Capt. Thos. Richards, A. A. Warren, W. E. Varnon, Geo. H. Blanford, Maj. Thos. King, Thos. Robinson, H. M. Ballou, D. B. Edmiston, J. T. Craig, W. B. McRoberts, A. R. Penning, J. M. Phillips, S. H. Shanks, C. W. Sweeney, H. C. Kaufman, J. W. Miller, J. N. Menefee, R. L. Gentry, Jr., W. F. Ramsey, Geo. D. Warren, C. W. Ping, F. L. Thompson, D. W. Vandever, T. P. Hill, Jr., T. W. Varnon, M. G. Nevins, Jas. Bright, M. Peyton, Rev. Jos. Ballou, Geo. E. Stone, J. C. Hays, S. J. Embury, J. H. Miller, Geo. H. Bruce, W. H. Higgins, J. E. Bruce, J. W. Hayden, E. B. Hayden, Geo. Davidson, C. C. Williams, Col. R. P. Jacobs, J. B. McFerran, A. K. Denny, Nick McDowell, Reed S. Nichols, Capt. S. M. Boone, R. A. Johnston, Will Russell, D. Kias, R. Williams, Robt. White, Geo. B. Cooper, P. Cozatt, Logan Caldwell, Prof. W. C. Grinstead, W. P. Walton.

THE Louisville Times truly says: The "Widows' Pension Bill" that became a law two months ago increased the annual appropriation \$6,000,000. The Blair Pension Bill that has passed the Senate and which has been reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, increases the amount to \$10,000,000. There is little doubt of its becoming a law unless the President vetoes it. If we should ever engage in another war the country would make a good trade by hiring a set of Janizaries to do the fighting, with the distinct understanding that there should be no after claps in the nature of pensions. Our wards in blue cost us more than Great Britain expends upon her military establishment. We had as well have a standing army at once.

Of the 76 moonshiners convicted at the recent term of the United States Court at Covington, 24 were from Whitley county 11 from Knox, 3 from Wayne and the balance scattered through the mountain counties. Sixteen of the number are women and they are said to be even harder than the men. Of the total number, but seven claimed any religious belief. Four of them are Baptists, two Methodists and one Christian.

KING LUDWIG, of Bavaria, settled the question of his insanity by jumping into a lake at Munich and drowning. His faithful physician attempted to rescue him and was also drowned. Before his suicide he had ordered in his own handwriting that the medical commission, headed by Count Hohenhausen, which examined him, be flogged till they bled and then have their eyes plucked out.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—The State Teachers' Association will meet in Louisville, July 7th, 8th and 9th.

—The collections of the Lexington Office during the year the office has been held by U. S. Collector Robinson is nearly \$2,500,000.

—Arkansas contributes a novelty to the stores of official crookedness by having a Judge sent from the bench to the penitentiary for forgery. Speculation in county scrip made the trouble.

—Sheriff Beresford, of Cincinnati, permitted one Hermann, who is under a sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary, to leave the jail with his lawyer, under a promise to return when wanted, and Judge Maxwell fined him \$50 for it.

—George W. Hunter, of Bardonia, the captor of Grove Kennedy, got in his work again this week by taking Walter Dickerson, alias "Mock Turtle," a fugitive from justice. He is charged with the murder of Alfonso Williams at Louisville in 1884.

—At the Sturtevant House, N. Y. Winfield Lee Thompson, of Kansas City, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself. They are supposed to have been on their bridal tour. Thompson is the son of a leading minister of Kansas City and moved in the best society.

—Satisfied that means of electioneering were necessary to secure the nomination as a candidate for Superior Judge before the convention on the 17th of June, that are unworthy to be pursued by one seeking a judicial position, Gen. Whitaker withdrew from the Superior Judge contest before the meeting of the convention.

—The city of Vancouver, situated at the Pacific end of the Canadian Pacific railway, is in ashes. Not a half dozen houses remain out of 500, and, worst of all, there is a large loss of life. Ten bodies have thus far been recovered, and a number of persons are missing and are supposed to have perished. One short hour did the whole work.

—The republicans of Shelby county have nominated a full ticket, and intend to make an effort to capture the offices in August. In view of the fact that the democrats have 800 majority, the republicans seem to have considerable cheek in this matter. But then they may propose to rely on Judge Durham's letter to "Squire Gill as an effective campaign document."—[Lea. Times]

DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY.

—Col. J. W. Guest's two-year old "Terra Cotta" will run again at St. Louis to-day.

—A party, given by Mrs. McAllister to her daughter, Miss Mattie, a debutante, last night, was largely attended.

—Bliss Sandidge, of Lincoln, bought on Tuesday of Benj. Spears, this county, a good 4-year-old gray gelding for \$175.

—The ladies of the Baptist church served refreshments, including ice, fruits, &c., in the vacant store-room on 3d street, on Tuesday night. Their receipts were \$61.

—Miss Lettie Rochester, of Kansas City, Mo., formerly of Stanford, is visiting Miss Sophie Bright, this county. Rev. R. G. Noland and his bride, formerly Miss Terr, of Nilesburg, Va., have arrived and taken rooms at the Clemens House.

—The second game of Base-ball, which was to have been played Wednesday evening between the Falls City Amateurs of Louisville, was postponed until Saturday on account of the rain. The first game played Tuesday was won by the Danvilles, score 5 to 7.

—The following were a few of the Alumni present during commencement: Rev. W. C. Condit, Ashland; Rev. W. C. Young, Louisville; E. W. C. Humphrey, Louisville; H. H. Allen, Princeton; W. K. Massey, Paris; J. F. Phillips, Kansas City, Mo.; Thos. D. Pickett, Mayville; P. G. Smoot, Flemingsburg; J. T. Tunis, Lexington; J. A. Williams, Catlettsburg; Clarence McAllister, Bath county; Clarence Crawford, Perryville; Wm. Crow, Nicholasville; Jas. Barbour, Mayville; Chas. W. Metcalfe, Nicholasville. The Board of Directors of the College on Wednesday tendered the temporary presidency thereof to Rev. W. C. Young, of Louisville, but the honor was promptly declined by that gentleman.

—The annual commencement exercises of Centra College closed to-day (Thursday) by addresses by the graduates, interspersed with music and prayer, according to the following programme:

Music. Prayer. Music. Dissertation—John Little Anderson, Lancaster. Subject—History. Music. Disquisition—G. Washington Broadens Mt. Sterling. Subject—Honor: Unchangeable, immortal. Music. Disquisition—"Rust Brown, - - Springfield. Subject—"Safety and Government are Things Which Subjects Make us Happy as Their Kings." Music. Ethical Oration—W. E. Bryce, Indianapolis, Ind. Subject—"The Sultry Sovereign of the South." Music. Oration—Achilles Edward Davis, - - McAfee. Subject—Association. Music. Oration—George Edwin Davis, - - McAfee. Subject—Bloodless Victories. Music. Dissertation—"Robt. W. Eastland, Harrodsburg. Subject—This Life is What We Make It." Music. Dissertation—Ingis McKee Grant, Lancaster. Subject—The Science of Silence. Music. Oration—"Sam'l. H. Hoggsett, - - Crittenden. Subject—Knowledge is Power. Music. Dissertation—S. J. Pulliam, - - Shelby City. Subject—Fact, not Fiction, the true Fruit of the Mind. Music. Oration—Shelley Rouse, - - Crittenden. Subject—"Nor Think Thou Seest a Wild Disorder Here." Music. Dissertation—J. M. Ruple, - - Perryville. Subject—Organized Labor. Music. Oration—J. A. Stout, - - Danville. Subject—Should Chinese Immigration be Prohibited? Music. Disquisition—"Howard Tabbette, - Harrodsburg. Subject—Conditions. Music. Oration—G. A. Titterington, - Dallas, Texas. Subject—Discord. Music. Dissertation—W. C. Whitthorne, Columbia, Tenn. Subject—Memory. Valedictory—T. S. McWilliams, - Mt. Sterling. Music. Benediction. Music. Excused from Speaking. Chairman—President Beatty, Committee; Chamberlain: E. K. Wilson, J. M. Craig. Delegates: W. D. Cochran, B. F. Barbour.

And by the distribution of prizes and honors, some of which were as follows: The Henry Barrett Boyle prize (fine gold watch).—James Madison Walton, Barbourville. English Prize (\$30) to Junior class—C. D. Grubbe, E. B. Nelson, W. L. Sumrall, F. D. VanWinkle, Harry Whitthorne, Historical Society prize (\$10) on the part taken by Kentucky in the war of 1812—Hugh McKee Grant, Lancaster. Honorable mention, Senior class, Psychology and Logic—W. E. Bryce, A. E. Davis, G. E. Davis, H. M. Grant, S. H. Hoggsett, Shelby Rouse, J. M. Ruple, G. A. Titterington, W. C. Whitthorne. Butler's Analogy—W. E. Bryce, A. E. Davis, T. S. McWilliams, Geo. Nicholas, S. J. Pulliam, Shelby Rouse, J. M. Ruple. Physics—W. E. Bryce, A. E. Davis, G. E. Davis, S. J. Pulliam, S. Rouse, Greek—S. H. Hoggsett, T. S. McWilliams, G. A. Titterington. English—W. E. Bryce, G. E. Davis, T. S. McWilliams, S. Rouse. Elocution—A. E. Davis, 100, highest grade, G. E. Davis, 100, T. S. McWilliams, 100, S. J. Pulliam, 100, S. Rouse, J. A. Stout, G. A. Titterington, W. C. Whitthorne, 100. Degrees Conferred—B. S. on W. E. Bryce, of Senior class; A. B. on all the others; A. M. in course on R. B. Metcalfe, class of 1891; H. P. Grider, '82; A. F. Evans, '82; C. W. Metcalfe, '83; P. D. Smoot, '83; Misses Maggie Randolph and Lula McKee, '83; A. M. Honorary on Dr. J. M. Holloway and Samuel Burdett, Louisville, and W. A. Oschenbach, President of Ozden Female College, Bowling Green; D. D. on Rev. L. F. Walker, President Oxford Female College, Oxford, Ohio, Rev. W. L. Green, class of 1815, Rev. W. C. Condit, '63, Ashland, Ky.; L. L. D. on Senator J. C. S. Blackburn and Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge and Hon. J. M. Martin ('56) Prof. of Law University of Alabama. \$1,000 have been raised to endow the "Ormond Beatty prize" to be given hereafter to students distinguishing themselves in the department of Natural Science.

BRODHEAD, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

—On Wednesday of last week the Brodhead school closed with a public examination. The pupils acquitted themselves with much credit. The next session will open Aug. 30th, with Miss Alma Carson as principal.

—Miss N. E. Hamilton, principal of the High School at Verona, Ky., will on the evening of the 24th inst. deliver a lecture at this place on "Education, the Teacher and the Taught." All friends of education are cordially invited to be present.

—R. S. Martin is in Louisville on business this week. Miss Mollie Murphy and little sister, of Halls Gap, are of the Albright house. Miss Sallie Rowland, who has been attending school here since Christmas, will leave next Thursday for her home in Saxton, Ky. Misses Katie Staples and Ella Moore will take their departure next week. Joe Jones, of Stanford, was a visitor in Brodhead last Sunday.

—The entertainment given at the Baptist church by the Hamiltonian Society on last Friday evening was a success financially and otherwise. The audience, though large, was as intelligent, as well behaved, as good looking and as well dressed as any congregation of people need wish to be. Those present from a distance were as follows: J. W. Brown and wife; George Fish and Miss Alice Lewis, Mt. Vernon; Miss Maggie Davis, Bruce Hanford, Jim Carson and Sam Kennedy, Crab Orchard; Chas. McRoberts and Jos. Hardin, Stanford; Jack Conz, Altamont; Miss Lulu Minks, of Moreland; Miss Lella Kemper, of Hazel Patch; Ed Albright and John Perkins, of Bee Lick; Misses Jude Crawford, Ellis Roberts, Mrs. Jennie Edwards and others, of Gov. Sulphur, and George Melvin, of Lulu.

Morrison's motion to go into the consideration of the tariff bill was defeated yesterday 157 to 140.

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WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER!

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"JOHNNY APPLESEED."

THE QUAIN PIONEER WHO PLANTED ORCHARDS IN OHIO.

A Striking and Most Interesting Character Who Was the Earliest Colporteur North of the Ohio River—Anecdotes of the Old Man.

One of the most striking and in fact interesting pioneer characters of 1830 was Jonathan Chapman, a man who, owing to his old occupation, was generally known as "Johnny Appleseed." He made his first appearance in western Pennsylvania, coming from Boston, Mass. He possessed a strong passion for raising and cultivating apple trees from the seed, claiming that that was the only proper way to plant an orchard. In the spring of 1831 Chapman made his way to Ohio, at which time he appeared on the borders of Licking creek and where is now known as Licking county, with a horse-load of apple seeds, which he planted in various places on and about the banks of that stream. There is no authentic account of his movements during the succeeding years, although he was undoubtedly following the same strange vocation.

Early in the spring of 1833 a plowman settler of Jefferson county noticed a peculiar craft with a curious cargo and a remarkable occupant moving down the Ohio river with the current. It was "Johnny Appleseed," (by which name Chapman was known from 1830 until the time of his death, which occurred in 1845), in every log canoe from the Ohio river to the great lakes on the north and as far west as the present eastern boundary of Indiana, with two canoes lashed together, transporting a load of seeds to the then western frontiers for the purpose of planting them on the most remote verge of white settlements.

Following his favorite pursuit he always kept on the outskirts of the settlements; clearing spots in the hazy lands on the banks of streams, where he would plant his seeds, place a slight inclosure around the ground, and then leave the place until the trees had become sufficiently large to be transplanted. Settlers began to flock in and open clearings. To those who would an orchard on their places, "Johnny" would furnish young trees. He had no idea of making any money out of his occupation, generally giving away the trees or selling them for a trifle, such as an old coat or any article of which he could make some use. In this way he proceeded for years until the country was in a measure settled and supplied with apple trees.

Chapman's personal appearance was as striking as his character. He was a small, round, red-faced man, with his eyes, nose and mouth set in a peculiarly bright, sunny way. His hair and beard were long and dark. He never shaved and lived the roughest life, often sleeping in the woods in preference to accepting the hospitality of a settler. His clothing was old and ragged, being generally given him in exchange for apple trees. He invariably went barefooted, and frequently traveled miles through the snow that way. Only once was he ever known to wear foot covering of any kind. A settler, who happened to own a pair of shoes that were too small for his own use, forced them upon "Johnny," who reluctantly put them on. The next day "Johnny" overtook a barefooted family moving westward, and as they appeared to be in greater need of footwear than he was he gave them his shoes.

He was a follower of Swedenborg, took no thought of the morrow and led a moral, blameless life. It was his custom to circulate Swedenborgian works wherever he went, and if short of them would tear a book into two or three parts, giving each part to different persons. In that way he supplied a neighborhood with religious literature, although those to whom he gave the latter part of the book to read first, must have found it difficult to comprehend the author. He was very careful not to injure any animal, and thought hunting morally wrong. Among the settlers he was always welcome, and he was treated with great kindness even by the Indians, who regarded him as a "great medicine man."

VERY PECULIAR AND ECCENTRIC. Chapman was peculiar and eccentric in the extreme, and few anecdotes which he has left behind will illustrate. On one cold autumnal night, while lying by his campfire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes flew in the blaze and were burned. "Johnny," who wore on his head a tin snail which answered both as a cap and a snail pot, filled it with water and quenched the fire, and then remarked, "God forbid that I should have a fire for my comfort that should be the means of destroying any of his creatures." Another time he made the campfire at the end of a hollow log, in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he removed his fire to the other end and slept on the snow in the open air rather than disturb the bear. He was one morning in a prairie and was bitten by an rattlesnake. Some time after a friend inquired about the matter. "Johnny" drew a long sigh and replied: "Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe on him and went home. Some time after I went for my scythe, and there lay the poor fellow dead." An itinerant preacher was holding forth on the public square in the present city of Mansfield, and during the course of his remarks exclaimed: "Where is the barefooted Christian traveling to heaven?" "Johnny," who was lying on his back on some timber, taking the question in its literal sense, raised his bare feet in the air and vociferated, "Here he is!"

In 1838—thirteen years after his appearance at Licking creek—"Johnny" observed that civilization and wealth were fast transforming the wilderness of Ohio into densely populated states. Churches were making their appearance, and the stage-driver's horn broke the silence of the forests, and as he had always kept just in advance of the wave of settlement, he felt that his work was done in this region in which he had labored so long. He visited all the houses of the settlers, took a sad and farewell of every family and turned his steps further west, again to pursue his eccentric vocation. In the summer of 1847, at the close of a warm day, after traveling twenty miles, he entered the house of a settler in Allen county, Indiana, and was, as usual, warmly welcomed. Declining other conversation, he lay down on the floor for the night. In the morning he was dead, and thus ended the mission of a man who was both a benefactor and a hero. Chapman is undoubtedly entitled to the fame of being the earliest colporteur on the frontiers of Ohio—Columbus Cor. Cleveland Main Leader.

Reminded of the American Eagle. "I say, waiter," shouted the impatient gentleman, "do you know that you would one of the millennium, you're such a long time coming." "I beg your pardon, sir," replied the polite attendant, "but you also remind me of something—to wit: the American eagle—such a distance between tips, you know." The matter was straightway settled by attention.—Chicago Tribune.

Whether or Not the Ladies Shall Be Granted Admission—The Sorosis.

Another subject often discussed in club circles in view of the more liberal views that are prevailing in club regulations, and especially since the ladies' days are becoming so popular, is the admission of ladies bearing cards prepared for the purpose from members during the day hours or, say, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. It is the custom in the clubs that have adopted the course to admit the ladies during the hours named to the parlors, library and dining room, and they have the privilege of membership in ordinary refreshments, the same being charged to the account of the member introducing them if not paid for on the spot. As they do not invade the billiard room, or the bar, or the card-room, the fair visitors do not interfere with any of the members who desire to smoke or enjoy what they are pleased to term the prerogatives of club life. The Union League and the Lotos have been noted for frequently entertaining the ladies during the season at art receptions, but none of the clubs in this city have accorded them the privileges described and which are extended by some of the leading clubs in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

In London the Russell and one or two other clubs admit ladies, but the system is not popular, but "quite contrary," you know to the severe English realization of the spirit and theory of club life. The Hamilton club, in Brooklyn, gives the ladies a separate entrance. The Queen City club, in Cincinnati, reserves tables for them in the restaurant. There was an effort not long since to establish a ladies club in this city which would be an exclusive resort for the members during the day, where they could obtain a light meal, find the papers most interesting to them, and, moreover, receive each other, but a failure to agree on the general plan resulted in a general disagreement among the promoters and the final abandonment of the idea, for the present, at all events. It is variously whispered that some of the ladies wanted to insist that gentlemen should be admitted into the reception room if one should happen to call on a member to avoid her coming, while the original idea was that the other sex should not be allowed to know anything about the club, much less be entitled to pass its sacred portals. The original idea of this ladies' club was more to provide a resort for the convenience of the members while out shopping or calling, enabling them to get a light meal there, or go over the directory, or to write a note, than any special social center or object.

Probably the most successful and representative social organization of ladies is the Sorosis, which seems to flourish with age, and which from a very humble beginning has assumed importance. The Sorosis, however, is merely a periodical dining club, after all. The Pot Luck, which emulates the Sorosis, but goes farther and has longed men to work with sedentary ladies, is more to the point. The Sorosis, however, is merely a periodical dining club, after all. The Pot Luck, which emulates the Sorosis, but goes farther and has longed men to work with sedentary ladies, is more to the point.

The Causes of Primary Dyspepsia. The saliva, gastric and pancreatic juices and bile are produced in very large quantities, several pints of each daily. Ordinarily they must be made from the blood, and being continually absorbed, the same fluid is used over and over again after each portion has done its appropriate work. Therefore, it is impossible for these necessary secretions to be made unless there is an abundant supply of blood to the organs thus employed. Anything that interferes with the blood supply will cause dyspepsia.

If the blood itself is thin and poor in quality, everything made from it must be correspondingly defective. In this way, then, a poor, insufficient diet, large losses of blood, profuse discharges as in consumption, etc., the effects of such poisons as that of malaria, lead, mercury and of "specific diseases," act as causes of dyspepsia. Prolonged mental work, with sedentary habits, lack of bodily exercise, and of fresh air and sunlight, by directing the blood to the brain, lessen the amount sent to the digestive organs and cause dyspepsia. Excessive anxiety, grief, worry or any absorbing emotion acts in the same way. Fatigue of the muscles by manual labor, if too prolonged or excessive exercise in amount, produces similar results. Diseases of the heart or lungs, which seriously interfere with the passage of the blood through the lungs and the taking up there of the vitally essential oxygen of the air, produce dyspepsia in another way. The blood is prevented from leaving the digestive organs; the latter, instead of producing a natural secretion, pour out a watery fluid that is useless so far as acting upon the food is concerned, and gas and digestive troubles follow, not because there is any "disease of the stomach," but in consequence of a slowing of the blood current, which must be very brisk if they are to do their full duty.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

A Story of the Arctic Explorers. Lieut. Greely, United States navy, of Arctic fame, is extremely pious and prayerful. Lieut. Ray, United States navy, another noted explorer, is quite the reverse. They recently met at Washington, and to discussing their experiences in the North sea. "I suppose," said Ray to Greely, "that you kept up a steady stream of prayer throughout all those terrible days. You believe in the efficacy of prayer?" "Indeed I do. Every moment of the day I found myself kneeling and reasoning in prayer to heaven." "Well," replied Ray, "I swore like a trooper the whole time I was in the north. I damned the cold, the ice, the food, the government, my men and myself, and brought the whole of my party home alive, while you lost nine-tenths of yours. Can you explain this?"—New Orleans Times Democrat.

The Headless Man of the Future. Dr. Howard says that in a thousand years all white men will be bald, but it is more probable that they will be beardless, like Chinamen. Chinese chronicles speak of a time when a bushy beard was the pride of a mandarin, and the traditional portraits of Confucius represent him with an enormous goatee. But that business diminished with the vital energy of the nation, and now good leaders are found only in Core and Yunnan. The forerunners of the tame Lombardy peasants derived their name (Longbeards) from their long hair, and the Emperor Rudolph had in his suite a Chevalier Rabeur, whose forked beard trailed on the ground on both sides of his feet. The Longbeards of the present age are the Armenian highlanders; next the Persians and eastern Turks.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

The Largest Snake Ever Seen. The largest authenticated snake ever seen was an anaconda, which had swallowed a horse. His length was forty feet, and after his feast of lunch-taking he was indisposed, and was captured by a naturalist who was hunting specimens in the Amazon valley.

Experimenting with Mineral Wax. Michigan parties are experimenting with mineral wax from Utah mines. It is claimed to be the best material for insulating wires yet discovered.

CATARRH CURED. Good and sweet bread secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50c. Nasal injections free. For sale by M. L. Bourne.

CURIOUS CEMETERY.

A VISIT TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE CAPUCHIN MONKS.

The Ghastly Mural Decorations of the Charnel-House—Curious Scenes in the Dimly-Lighted Chambers of the Dead—A Very Rare Experience.

Some things are done in Rome in a way that would seem strange enough to the good people of other countries. Let me give you an instance. At the end of the Via Capucini stands the little old church of the Capuchin monks, a church of plain exterior, but rich within with marbles and paintings. Here is the celebrated St. Michael by Guido, a figure known in every Christian land by the aid of engraving and photography. But it is not St. Michael that I wish to tell you, it is of the good brethren of the Capuchin order, that now are with the saints, we trust. Under this church is their burial place, and their place of resurrection, too—a temporary resurrection before the final one. To see that this is properly done is the duty of the living members, not merely their burying but their rising again, to be clad in their monkish robes and placed in the niche to which they are entitled according to date and regularly established order.

When in the church go to the left-hand corner near the great altar and by a high railing that shuts you from the dimly-lighted chapels, you will see a bell-rope, pulled side by side, a safe thing to do, but here entirely safe. Soon will appear behind the railing a small-colored gentleman in a little black cap like a bowl, sitting tightly to the back of his head, feet in sandals, all the rest of him enshrouded in a dingy brown—ask to see the cemetery of the brethren and he will bid you meet him at a side basement door outside of the church; here, after waiting a few minutes, you will hear the key rattling with the sound of axes; the door opens, the monk steps aside and you pass in and down a little narrow stairway into a long corridor, from which opens a series of rooms. These rooms are small burial places.

THE GHAUSTLY MURAL DECORATIONS. The floor is soft brown earth and smooth as a floor; with rows of cypress trees planted at the head of the many graves. All the adornment of these rooms are made of burnt bone-ashes of the departed Capuchins. The candelabra hanging in each room is from head, finger and arm bones. Any one who has visited an arsenal will remember how sabers, bayonets, pistols, and the various implements of destruction are woven into decorative wall designs, roses, stars and the like. Let him gaze at the adornment of these rooms and he may call up a picture of the ghastly mural decorations of this strange place, where scarce a space on either wall or ceiling is not embossed with some tasteful design constructed from the 300,000 old bones that go to the making of our anatomy. Any one who doubts the picturesque and decorative qualities latent in a human skeleton should visit the cemetery of the Capuchins.

Every alcove or niche, and there are many, is occupied by the skeleton of a long-departed Capuchin, dressed in the garb of the order, their cowls falling forward over the grim skull. The effect is heightened by scraps of hair and beard still clinging to the skull and jaws. The color of promotion, or rotation, is as follows: Should one of the brethren die, two ground bones, full, their one who has been the longest time in the ground is taken up and dressed, and the brother who is the oldest occupant of the niche has to give way for the new comer, who takes his place in the niche, the old one being dismasted and his bones distributed among the thousands that are to be laid in the ground in the place. He has had his day, and has thus suddenly been merged in the general whole.

Many of the skeleton statues hold between their bony fingers a card on which is written name and date. Some, if they state the truth, have been so held for more than a century. These rooms, while not altogether cheerful, yet are so grotesque and so decorative in their furniture and upholstery that the impression made is by no means as awesome as one would suppose; and strange to say, there is no chancel house odor to them. This is explained by the fact that the ground in which the monks lie buried is holy earth brought from Jerusalem, and that it absorbs all the impurities that might otherwise prove offensive. If this be really so there are other parts of Rome that should be sprinkled with little of it.

As you pass from these dimly-lighted chambers of death to the light of day, a small coin dropped into the hand of the good brother at the door will not be taken amiss, nor are you likely to regret either the time or money given for so rare an experience.—Rome Cor. Detroit Free Press.

How "Hum. Hissamus" Come. A correspondent asks the question: "What is the cause of redness and pimples on the nose?" and receives the following answer: "Judging from the liquor saloon heatings of your nose and the nose of plume you have chosen, it is fair to presume that in your case rum is the cause, and medical men would call your disease dysmenia and the skin disease acne, while in common parlance it is called 'nose blooming.' The explanation is very simple. The circulation is through two sets of blood vessels, arteries and veins, both obtaining their motive power from the heart acting as a force-pump. Alcohol increases the pulsation, and as the blood is sent from the heart to the extremities faster than the veins can take it up and return it, congestion results, and the nose being a remote portion of the circulation, redness and finally becomes diseased. This, however, is not different from other organs of the body; all are congested and similarly diseased by alcohol. The best remedy is to discontinue the alcohol, and stimulate the absorption of the blood by the frequent application of cloths wrung out of hot water."—American Analyst.

The Inartistic Modern Wine Glass. From the manufacturer's point of view no doubt straw-stemmed glasses are good. They are useful and give considerable impetus to trade; but it is the only merit they have. It is difficult to conceive anything more inartistic than one of our big modern glasses, full of wine, supported on a stem that the least shake will cause the wine to splash out of the bowl from being placed by its thin pedestal. Had the designer studied the formation of a rose he would have seen how to avoid that radical mistake. The tall, narrow glasses our fathers used for champagne were at all events graceful, even if they were a little difficult to drink out of; but our glass makers stuck on spikes have nothing to recommend them.—All the Year Round.

Too Stupid to Understand Shakespeare. Farah Bernhardt will begin her American tour in San Francisco next January. Her engagement takes her through Mexico and South America. Speaking of her Hamlet, she says "The French masses are too innocent, too stupid, to appreciate Shakespeare. They do not understand him, but the cultivated French do appreciate him."—Chicago Journal.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Sullivan's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10c, 50c and \$1. For sale by M. L. Bourne.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight "kinds" or "imitations." Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.** 105 Wall Street, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 129 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. H. London, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life, and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not let without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Rold, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the inconvenience is soon forgotten." PREPARED BY **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.** Sold by all Druggists.

Your Hair

should be your crowning glory. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the vitality and color of youth to hair that has become thin and faded; and, where the glands are not decayed or absorbed, will cause a new growth on bald heads.

MAY the youthful color and vigor of the hair be preserved to old age! Read the following, from Mrs. G. Norton, Somerville, Mass.: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past 20 years; and, although I am upwards of 60, my hair is as abundant and glossy today as when I was 25."

BE assured, that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor will convince you of its powers. Mrs. M. E. Goff, Leadville, Col., writes: "Two years ago, my hair falling almost entirely fallen out, I commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. To-day my hair is 20 inches long, fine, strong, and healthy."

RENEWED and strengthened by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair regains its youthful color and vitality. Rev. H. P. Williamson, Davidson College, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the last ten years. It is an excellent preservative."

BY the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, Geo. A. Dabman, Waterloo, Mo., had his hair restored to its original healthy condition. He writes: "Only four bottles of the Vigor were required to restore my hair to its youthful color and quantity."

USING Ayer's Hair Vigor cures the scalp. F. H. Foster, Princeton, Ind., writes: "I had been troubled for years with a disease of the scalp; my head was covered with dandruff, and the hair dry and harsh. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave me immediate relief, cleansed the scalp, and rendered the hair soft and pliable."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, PREPARED BY **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.** For sale by all Druggists.

PLANTS Of all kinds for sale as cheap as the very cheapest. **HARRISON GREENE.**

MACINAC.
Summer Tours.
Palace Steamers. Low Rates.
Four Trips per Week Between
DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND
St. Ignace, Chagoyan, Alpena, Harrisville,
Pescadore, Grand Island, Port Huron,
St. Clair, Oakland House, Merwin City.
Every Week Day Between
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Special Sunday Trips during July and August.
OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS
State and European Itineraries will be furnished
by your Ticket Agent, or direct to
C. D. WHITCOMB, Gen'l. Pass. Agent,
Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

SECOND JEWEL!
This fine combined stallion will make the season of 1886 at my stable, near Shelby City, in Logan county, on the Shelby City and Knob Lick turnpike road, at

\$15 the Season or \$20 to Insure a Colt.
Description and Pedigree—Second Jewel is a blood bay, with black mane and tail, 15 hands 3 inches high, with fine style and action. He is 3 years old this spring, was sired by Lewis Cunningham's Jewel, he by the famous old Washington Denmark, first dam Minnie, by McDaniel's Heiress, 2d dam by Walter Crumley, 3d dam by a son of Davy Crockett; 4th dam by a valuable old saddle mare, pedigree unknown. Mr. H. C. Herlin's Old Blaine, dam of Second Jewel, was a premium animal, from a colt to an aged mare. Second Jewel has been shown twenty-four times and won the stake the twenty-two times—defeated over twelve. He made ten shows last season at Danville, Hintonville, Kirksville, Richmond and Lexington and won ten blue ribbons.

Intestingly and profitably makes at reasonable rates. Parting with more for the insurance, then retained on all colts until service charge is paid. I will also stand at the same stable the first Jack

BLACK HAWK!
At \$10 to insure a fine colt, money due when the colt is foaled or later paroled with. Black Hawk is a coal black 6 years old this spring, 15 hands 3 inches high. He was sired by Caldwell's Young Black Hawk, he by Velocipede, he by Robertson's Steamer, he by Imp. Monmouth. His dam was by Stigall's Black Hawk; 2d dam by a son of Stigall's Black Hawk and was an imported Jack.

STEVE WALKER.
At \$10 to insure colt, money due at weaning time. He is a brown Jack with white points, 3 years old in June, 15 hands high. He was sired by Albion's King, he by King Philip, he by King Philip's dam and he by King Philip's dam, she sired by Philip and he by King Philip, his second dam by Philip's dam. The mare bred by J. H. Smith, 4 years old this spring and will stand at

\$10 to Insure a Living Colt.
Silver King will be limited to 15 mares, at the same rate. He is 3 years old this spring, is a beautiful bay, 15 hands 3 inches high. Will also stand at same place a fine Jack.

Nobby.
The sire of trotters, roadsters and more fine and first class Eastern horses than any other stallion in Kentucky. Will make the season of 1886 four miles west of Staunton, directly on the Knob Lick pike, and will, on account of the depression over being in perpetual to serve sires at the extremely low price of

\$15 the Season or \$20 to Insure.
Grass furnished at \$2 per month. Due care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur.

Vermont Hambletonian.
This fine stallion will make the season of 1886 at my place, three miles from Staunton on the Staunton & Appleton pike, at

\$15 to Insure a Mare in Foal.
He is a black, foaled in 1882, also hands high, by William Welch, by Ryeleigh's Hambletonian; 1st dam Kate by Bill's Vermont; 2d dam Black Jack, by Helen's York; 3d dam York, by York; 4th dam Little Betty by Wagner, by Imp. Wagner; 5th dam Little Betty by Imp. 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